
Europe so much. They had nothing to go upon, and were obliged to feel their way about like blind men, first towards Turin, then towards the Po and beyond it. The result was that while they complained of the ridiculous inactivity of the allies, these latter concentrated their forces on the left of their line, and the Austrians, having been

danger threatened. "We saw only waste in the distance," he said. "We knew the allies entered Novara and appear on the Ticino. Then it came too late. They left, invaded their positions as far as they could; executed Mortara, and then they took the Po line, but they could no longer concentrate their army in time to defend the line of the Ticino and keep the allies out of Lombardy. The brought up in all haste whatever forces they could collect, and posted it at Magenta and the Canale which forms a second and almost more formidable line of defence than the Ticino itself; but, although they exerted themselves to their utmost

and although they almost killed their soldiers by marching, they could only bring up a portion of the first, third, second and seventh companies of the army. How great this portion was, it is impossible to say with certainty. It is estimated here at 100,000 men, and certainly, from the number of regiments which are represented among the prisoners, one would be inclined to think that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighborhood of Magenta. They were commanded by General Ciam-Gallas, whose corps had lately come from Bohemia, but had not entirely

arrived. For instance, of the seventy-two guns which it ought to have, not more than eighteen were present, but this was not of much importance because the ground admits only a very limited use of artillery. There was likewise a division of cavalry present, but it was placed on the foreground. Both Gyalal and Hekim were present, but had nothing to do with the command. The precipitation with which the troops were brought up did not admit of their being properly taken care of, so that besides the fatigue they had to endure hunger, which was an additional source of weakness to them, and it was this last circum-

stance which must have told most, for as regards marching, the French and Sardinians have done surely more in the last ten days, and the two corps of the Duc de Magenta had to make a long march in the scorching sun before arriving on the field of battle."

He concludes: "That it was a splendid and decisive victory, there can be not the slightest doubt. The colors of the Austrian regiment were taken, and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little

more than their adversaries into play, and when they did it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident. The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving £100,000 in silver, and 3,000 staves of the Citadel. The retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway, or to carry off the material for the next morning. The Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded and the mass of their army retreated towards a shelter

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MAGENTA.
[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
The London Times' correspondent furnishes the following list of killed and wounded at Magenta:

FRENCH.—Killed—One Lieutenant General Espinasse; one Major General, Clerc; Colonel Charlier, 90th foot; Drouhot, 45th foot; De Senneville, staff; De Chabrine, 2d regiment foreign legion; Chesne Balailor de Lisle, Imperial guard.

Wounded—Major Generals Wimpfen and Marlimprey, 5,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Return incomplete.

Missing—300 men.

AUSTRIANS.—I have no names of the killed.—5,000 corpses were found on the field of battle.—Wounded, 8,000; prisoners, 7,000. The Austrians had five guns captured, and lost several more in their retreat towards Lodi.

The corps of Baron von d'Hillviere and the Sardinian army, 10,000 men, were sent to the relief of the Austrian army.

The Turf.
ECLIPSE COURSE, L. L.—RUNNING.—Friday, June 11.

24.—Great match, \$2,000; two-mile heats:

J. Bevin's b. h. Bill Cheatham, by Aiblon, dam b.
Berry's dam; 8 years; 104 lbs.

O. P. Hare's br. h. Tar River, by Nicholas, dam by
Gymon; 5 years; 121 lbs.

	First mile.....	Time—First mile.....	Second heat.....
First mile.....	1:52	1:52	1:52
Second mile.....	1:53	1:53	1:53
Total.....	3:45	3:45	3:45

This was a closely contested race throughout. Tar River had the call in betting previous to starting. There was a heavy amount of money in

Gamblers Arrested.
[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
St. Louis, June 27.—The Democrat says that some twenty-five professional gamblers were arrested here to-day.
It is said that the unpaid balance of the \$45,000 sent to Lexington, Mo., for redemption has been placed in the hands of a notary for protest. It is evident that the Farmers' Bank has been

playing a very small tract, as they had over \$100,000 in gold when the \$65,000 was demanded. Their action in this matter has caused the bankers of this city to think seriously of throwing out their paper hereafter.

The Crops, &c.

THE HARVEST.—We have news from this country, and from about twenty counties adjoining, and in other parts of the State, and from none do we hear anything but the most gratifying intelligence of the harvest. Without exception the wheat is

UNPARALLELED IMPUDENCE.—The Louisville Democrat, with an impudence that has no parallel, presumes to read the Courier of that city, out of the Democratic party, because of its position in favor of Congressional intervention for the protection of slave property in the Territories. While the Democrat has its hands in, would it

not be well for it to read the whole Southern Democracy out of the party also? for they, with the Courier, believe that Congress not only has the power, but it is its duty in certain contingencies to interpose for the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories.

On this question there is no difference of opinion among true Southern men, who religiously believe that Congress would prove recreant to its duty if it failed to extend the shield of its protection over slave property in the common domain. They repudiate with scorn and abhor the

very name of squatter sovereignty as expounded by Douglas. Between that doctrine and the Wilmot Proviso, they can see no difference. Both are abhorrent to them, and both receive their heartiest condemnation. The man who advocates Douglasism in the South with the expectation that he will receive for his pains aught but the savors of respect and confidence at the hands of our patriotic people, reckons without his host—lean upon a broken staff. Such *Democratic* papers as the Louisville Democrat, are a disgrace to the honored name of Democracy, and should be visited, as their dolefulness will be in due time, with

The CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTANTS IN KENTUCKY—
First District—Henry C. Burnett and Oscar Turner, both Democrats.
Second District—Samuel O. Peyton, Dem., and James S. Jackson, Opp.
Third District—W. W. Sale, Dem., and F. M. Bristow, Opp.
Fourth District—James S. Chrisman, Dem.

and Wm. C. Anderson, Opp.
Fifth District—John Young Brown, Dem., and
Josh. H. Jewett, Ind.
Sixth District—Green Adams, Opp., and Theo-
philus T. Garrard, Dem.
Seventh District—Thos. H. Holt, Dem., and
Robert Mallory, Opp.
Eighth District—William E. Simms, Dem.; Jas.
M. Harlan, Opp., and Stephen F. J. Trubus, Am.
Ninth District—James W. Moore, Dem., and
Laban T. Moore, Opp.
Tenth District—John W. Stevenson, Dem., and
John W. Moore, Opp.

DIED OF GRUEL.—It will be remembered the about six weeks since we gave the particulars of a great fight at Ontonagon, between the Cornish and Irish miners, in which a young man, Johnso Terrill, from Cornwall, England, was brutally killed. The account was copied from the Herald into the papers published in Cornwall, and from those papers we learn that young Terrill had intended to return home during the spring, and had provided accordingly. His father, Johnso Terrill, Sr., an invalid, 60 years of age, read the

FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association announce that their fourth fair will open in that city on the 26th day of September next, and continue for six days. The schedule of premiums to be offered amounts to \$20,000.

Of Garibaldi one who knows him says his influence over his troops is wonderful. His form Herculean strength, his fine, energetic, and expressive head—everything, even his picturesque costume, contributes to increase the prestige he wields.

